

# The Caledonian Mercury.

Edinburgh, Tuesday, January 21, 1746.

Since our last arrived a Holland Mail.

From the London Prints, Jan. 16.  
Germ. Dec. 16. O. S.

**T**HE Inhabitants of this City are extremely anxious to the Fate of a small Squadron of Frigates and Transports that failed from hence for Calvi, with Troops and Ammunition on board, inasmuch as we have heard nothing of their Arrival, and the Weather has been bad ever since they failed. Our Consul at Toulon informs us, that they are actually equipping a Squadron there of large Men of War and Bomb-Vessels; that two large Ships were launch'd there a few Days ago, and are now rigging with all imaginable Expedition; that two more are in the Road, and will very soon put to Sea; the whole Squadron is to consist of 6 or 7 Sail of Ships, of 70 Guns each, and are to cruise on the Coast of Corsica. If these Vessels really arrive in time, they may possibly preserve to us that Island, which otherwise must be infallibly lost; the English, the Piedmontese, and the Malecontents, being altogether Enemies, much too powerful for us to struggle with. There passed to Day through this City a Spanish Express, in his Way to Naples, who reports, that three British Ships are at present in the Road of old Troops from Oran, and other Places on the Coasts of Africa, and that in a very short time they propose to embark at the Port last mentioned 6000 Men for Italy, with Ammunition and military Stores suitable to so considerable a Reinforcement.

*Stockholm, Dec. 23. O. S.* The definitive Treaty of Peace concluded with Russia, was ratified by the King the 16th of July last, with the separate Article relative thereto, which has been printed and made public. Here is published also the Patent, by which his Majesty permits divers Swedish Officers to enter into the Service of the Crown of France, for the Time, and on the Conditions therein stipulated, which are as followeth:

The Petition of \_\_\_\_\_ having been represented unto the King, whereby it is required that Leave be given him to enter into some Foreign Service, in order to enable him the better to serve the King and Kingdom, his Majesty has been most graciously pleased to permit him to enter into the Service of France for two Years. But he shall not be permitted to serve in any particular Corps, nor act in the Regiment wherein he has been admitted, provided that the same be sent into Scotland for the Pretender's Service, or otherwise; and he shall be obliged to represent to those under whom he serves, this our gracious Ordonnance.

Done at Stockholm, &c.

Sign'd FREDERIC.

The Officers design'd for the Service of France, to the Number of about 180, are to be upon the 28th instant at Gottenburg, where two Ships are prepared to receive them. They seem to make great Difficulties of submitting to the Limits prescribed them; and have made Representations to the Court thereupon. Mr. Guidickens, Minister of the King of Great Britain, is very active in endeavouring to hinder the Departure of these Officers; But we doubt the Success, because the King will not hinder the Nobility from taking the Part they best like; that not being agreeable to the Constitutions of the Government.

*Madrid, Dec. 16. O. S.* According to the last Letters from Ferrol they were freighting 10 Sail of Merchantmen with Provisions and warlike Stores for Scotland, which are to put to Sea the 21st of this Month, under Convoy of three Men of War of 70 Guns; and we are assur'd that each of these Men of War is to take on board 300,000 Pistols for the Use of the Pretender.

*Paris, Jan. 3. O. S.* The late ill Success of the young Pretender in England, is attributed to the Resolution which the Court some time since took, of causing all the Troops to land which were embarked in the Northern Ports. In another Article from Paris of the same Date we are told, that his Majesty has named four Regiments of Horse to augment the Body design'd to be sent into England; that the Troops embarked at Boulogne are not yet failed, but they only waited for the first fair Wind; and that they will be convey'd by two Men of War, three Frigates, and twenty Privateers.

They write from Brest, that the Men of War equipped there have been reinforced by several others; and that there is actually in the Road there a powerful Squadron, which only waits for the last Orders to sail.

The King of Prussia has wrote a Letter to his Majesty, acquainting him with the Treaty of Peace he has concluded with the Courts of Vienna and Dresden, and assuring him at the same time, that he will not undertake any thing to the Prejudice of France. His Prussian Majesty's Letter has been received with so much the more Joy at Court, because we flatter ourselves that Prince will act as a Mediator, whenever a Negotiation is set on Foot for a general Peace. The King received at the same time some important Dispatches from the Marquis de Valory, his Minister at Berlin, importing, That the King of Prussia has reserved to himself, in the Accommodation signed at Dresden the 14th of December, certain Conditions relating to the Crown of France, the Design of which is to bring about a general Pacification.

*Brussels Jan. 17.* It is reported here that the Hessian Troops have received Orders to suspend their Departure for England.

As the French are again in Motion in the Neighbourhood of Dendermond, seeking to take Advantage of the



Frost as we apprehend, we have got all our Artillery in Readiness on the Ramparts of this City, and our Hussars are gone out to observe the Enemy's Motions.

*Hague, Jan. 9. O. S.* A Mandate has just been published by the States General for keeping a Fast on the 5th of February next, and is expressed in the most affecting Terms; the Substance is as follows. 'After the many Calamities and multiplied Judgments which in time past befall the State, the Hand of God is now again laid heavy upon it, by the bloody Wars which have been kindled in the Neighbourhood of the Republick, between the most powerful Princes of Europe. The State, without being immediately engaged itself in these Wars, has been attacked in the Barrier, which was a Bulwark to it. To these publick Calamities are added essential Evils suffered in our Commerce and Navigation, on which the Nation so much depends. The State has been obliged by the Faith of Treaties, by the Support due to its Friends and Allies, and for the Defence of its own Possessions, to cause its Troops to march to Battle, when God was pleased to withhold his special Favour. This same Barrier, this Bulwark, acquired by the Price of so much Blood and Treasure, has been in a great Measure taken away from us. The Fire of War has approached the Frontiers of the State, which is more than ever in Danger of being involved therein. This Fire even threatens the Territories of the Republick itself, already very grievously afflicted by the Distemper among the Cattle, &c.'

*Hague, Jan. 18.* Our Affairs with France are far from being in such a Way as was reported when the Post of the 14th Instant set out. The Courier which we then said the State had just received, brought Letters from M. Van Hoey, dated the 11th, wherein he acquaints the State, that as he was going to seal them, he received a Letter, which he enclosed with them, from the Marquis d'Argenson, Secretary of State for foreign Affairs. This Letter, which is very long, and enumerates the French King's principal Grievances against the Republick, may rather pass for a Manifesto than a friendly Expottulation. In the first Place the Marquis d'Argenson complains, that the Republick's Troops that were given to the Court of Vienna but as Auxiliaries, and consequently ought to have acted only on the Defensive, did notwithstanding join the Austrians, in order to invade Alsace. Then he repeats the Motives for which the Arret of Council of the 31st of December was issued, and afterwards goes on with bitter Complaints about the frequent Publication of Libels, and other scandalous Writings in the Country, against his most Christian Majesty, his Ministry and Generals, and his Embassadors at foreign Courts, notwithstanding the repeated Representations against such Practices, upon which their High Mightinesses have not yet given any Satisfaction. This Letter is drawn up in the harshest and most menacing Terms, and the Generality here take more Offence at the Expressions than the Menaces. However, the Marquis d'Argenson insinuates in the Conclusion of his Letter, that his most Christian Majesty is far from being inclined to come to Extremities, but that he is nevertheless resolved to obtain proper Satisfaction for so many injurious Proceedings against the Faith of Treaties, if it be not speedily given him; and

that he persists in demanding the Restitution of the three French East-India Ships, without making any Reimbursement whatsoever. We wait with the utmost Impatience for the Mails from London, (the last Post we received from thence being that of the 4th Instant) because we expect to receive along with them an Express from Baron Boetzelaer, our Minister Extraordinary at that Court, with an Account of the Progress he has made in his Negotiations, to the End that the Republick may come to a definitive Resolution concerning the Conduct to be observed with France, who does moreover complain, that we have not yet given her an Answer to the Demand she made, in Writing, for a Neutrality. In the mean time it has been resolved to send a Minister Extraordinary to the King of Prussia: The Count de Ginckel and M. Calkoen are proposed for that Purpose, and the Choice is likely to fall on the latter. We flatter ourselves we shall be able to prevail on his Prussian Majesty, who has all along discovered a strong Inclination to re-establish Peace in Europe, to act in such a Manner as may determine France to come into pacifick Measures. On the other Hand, we shall try once more what may be done at the Russian Court, as the Empress does not appear averse to furnishing a Body of her Troops: In fine, though the Republick does not seem disposed to declare War against France, notwithstanding the just Motives she has to do it, she is firmly resolved to put herself in a Condition to make Head against that Crown, which we flatter ourselves may be effectually done, if we can but get a little Assistance from our Allies.

*From M<sup>r</sup> de's Letter, London, Jan. 16.*

Yesterday the House of Peers waited on his Majesty at St. James's, with their Address of Thanks for his most gracious Speech from the Throne; to which his Majesty gave the following Answer.

'My Lords, I return you my Thanks for this dutiful and affectionate Address; the just Sense you express of the present Situation of Affairs, and of the proper Conduct to be pursued to extinguish the Rebellion, support our Friends, and defeat the Designs of our Enemies, give me great Satisfaction, and I rely on your vigorous Support; and you may depend on my most firmly adhering to such Measures, as shall be most for the Honour of my Crown, and the true Interest of my Kingdoms in our present Circumstances.'

The Commons Yesterday agreed to their Address of Thanks to his Majesty, and ordered such Members as are of his Majesty's Privy Council, humbly to know his Pleasure when he will be attended on therewith. Put off Ways and Means and the Supply to Friday. Ordered an Address to his Majesty, to give Directions for preventing, as much as possible, the spreading Disorders among the Horn Cattle; and a Committee was accordingly appointed to enquire into the same.

The Commons to Day, before they went up with their Address, put off the Call of the House.

Yesterday a very large Quantity of Money was brought to the Bank from Portsmouth.

L O N D O N, Jan. 16.

Several Officers belonging to the Life Guards, Horse Grenadiers, Horse and Dragoons, now in Flanders, will

set out the latter End of next Month for their respective Regiments there.

We hear four Men of War are actually cruising on the Coast of Cumberland, it being apprehended that the French may slip in Troops that Way for the Pretender, while they amuse us with an Invasion in Kent or Essex.

Yesterday was held a General Court of the Bank of England, when the Court of Directors were empower'd to draw up Proposals for converting the Debt of 986,000 l. payable out of the Duty of the Licences at Three per Cent. into a standing Annuity, at Four per Cent. redeemable by Parliament. They were further empower'd to create the Sum of 986,000 l. an additional Stock; and thereby to lend the Government the Sum of one Million upon the Malt or Land Tax, at an Interest not less than Four per Cent. And on Monday next the Proposals are to be read to a General Court, in order to their being laid before the Parliament.

Yesterday seven Waggon, with Part of the Treasure of the South-Sea Ship that put into Cape Breton, came to the Bank from Gosport. The whole Cargo of the said Ship, which is to be brought to the Bank, will consist of near thirty Waggon Loads.

The Friendship, Movatt, from Barbadoes, last from Boston, for London, is taken and carried into Bayonne.

*Extract of a Letter from Dartmouth, Jan. 10.*

On the 8th Instant a large Ship stood in from the Sea off Torbay, and hoisted Jack, Ensign and Pendant, Ensign Colours, at about the Distance of a Mile or two from sundry Fishing Boats then fishing; and finding that not any of them made towards her, at length hawl'd down her Ensign, and made a Wait thereof, upon which one of the Boats went on board her, and as soon as the Boat got on board, the Ship stood off to Sea, with the Boats at her Stern, out of Sight of the People from Land, and as the Boat or Men have not since been heard of, it is conjectured that she was a French Privateer.

Bank Stock 123. India Stock 161 1/4th. South Sea Stock 93.

*Continuation of the Review of the Affairs of Europe, &c.*

In three Places at once were these several Dominions to be attacked: The Armies were in the Field in the Midst of Winter; the Generals declared their Intentions, and the Courts of Vienna and Dresden were deaf to all Terms of Accommodation. The King of Prussia, in Danger of being overwhelm'd, call'd upon Heaven and Earth for Assistance, while his wealthy Subjects abandoned his Capital, which they expected would within a few Days be in the Hands of the Enemies. But this Prince, while he pressed his Allies for their stipulated Succours, was so far from relying upon them, that he did all the Business with his own Troops, before one of these Succours had time to arrive.

Every Body must remember what we have come to the Knowledge of within a Month or six Weeks past: How of a sudden he flew to his Army in Silesia; assembled it before his Enemies were aware, and marched towards the main Body under Prince Charles, not regarding what was done by the lesser Divisions. He defeated a large Detachment of Saxons, the Prince's Vanguard, which proved equivalent to a general Victory.

It obliged the Prince to retire towards Bohemia, and leave Lusatia to the Conqueror; whose General, the Prince of Anhalt Dessau, entering Saxony and Misnia at the same time from the Duchy of Magdeburg, every thing fell before them as they advanced to meet each other near Dresden, the Capital of the whole Saxon Electorate. Their Approach was so speedy and irresistible, that his Polish Majesty, with the greatest Part of his Family, was obliged to abandon his Dominions, retiring himself to Prague in Bohemia, and his eldest Sons to the Imperial City of Nuremberg.

It was expected, however, that Prince Charles, whose farthest Retreat was to Leutomeritz, would have advanced with the Gros of his Army, and joined the main Body of the Saxons under Count Rutowski, time enough to have come to a general Action. But in this too we were disappointed. The Prince of Anhalt fell alone upon the Saxons, though his Master was then within a short March of him, that he might defeat them before Prince Charles came up, who was then within a League and a Half, and had only detached a Body of 10,000 Men to join Rutowski. How effectual this Defeat was, tho' not general, we soon heard from the Consequences.

For the very next Day his Prussian Majesty, with his fresh Troops, had an Opportunity to offer Battle to the Prince of Lorraine at the Head of his Austrians, who declined the Offer and retired. The War was now at an End, and the Victor had nothing to do but to shew his Tendernefs to the young Saxon Princes that were left behind at Dresden, his Gaiety and Affability to the Saxon Nobility, and his Splendor to all Beholders: Nothing else, except by his Generals to raise such Contributions as have half ruined Saxony, besides the vast Arrears that remain to be paid; while his Ministers, under the Mediation of his Britannic Majesty represented by Mr. Villiers, concluded a Treaty of Peace with the Counts of Harrach and Bulau, the Plenipotentiaries for that Purpose from the Empress and the King of Poland, whose Inflexibility was entirely softened by the Operations of a single Month. The Treaty concluded, his Prussian Majesty returned to his own Capital, and the King of Poland to his; the Prussian Armies, in the mean time, retiring daily out of the Dominions of Saxony.

What another Summer may produce from this amazing Event, is the Subject of every Man's Hope, who wishes to see some Stop put to the ambitious Projects of the French Monarch.

Already it has made a considerable Change in the Face of Affairs upon the Rhine. Part of the Austrian Army in Bohemia, with most of that from the Netherlands, had in the Spring repaired thither, in order to secure the Imperial Election to the Grand Duke, by protecting the Princes that were inclined to vote for him. I need not recite their several Marches, since they did not fight any Battle, nor perform any other Action of Consequence but effecting a Junction which the French, under the Prince of Conti, laboured to prevent. The Grand Duke's Election in consequence of this Junction, and the Measures taken at the Court of Hanover, have been already mentioned.

But the Election over, a Part of the Army was immediately ordered into Bohemia, and even the whole Re-

mainder upon News of the first Defeat in Lusatia: Whereas upon Advice coming of a Peace, that Order is countermanded, more Troops are expected there, and a Reinforcement of Austrians both in Italy and Brabant.

It is well known, and we have already hinted, how much they have been wanted in both these Places. In Italy, tho' the King of Sardinia at first discover'd himself the same accomplish'd General he has always appear'd; yet, for want of being well supported, the Affairs of the House of Austria, as well as his own, have run backward more than in all the other Campaigns. The Courts of France and Spain having brought over the Genoese not only to favour their Cause, but to lend them 10,000 of their Troops, Count de Gages and the Infant Don Philip found means to join in their Dominions, and from thence to penetrate into those of his Sardinian Majesty. In these they took Torton, Alexandria, Valenza, Casal, and other Places of less Consequence; threatening at last to besiege or bombard Turin itself, to the Security of which his Majesty had lately been obliged to turn his principal Care.

On the Right Hand they made themselves Masters of the Placentia, the Parmesan, and of the Milanese, and even of Milan itself, tho' the Citadel still held out. So that the young Prince of Spain seems to have carried almost all his Pretensions. All this while the Court of Vienna made large Promises, but very small Performances, except in two or three Times changing their Commanders in Chief. It is reported that the King of Sardinia should say, upon this Occasion, 'that the Austrian Ministers and He seem'd to be at cross Purposes; for when he desired Men, they sent him only Generals. Nothing, in Fact, could have held this Prince firm to his Alliance, but the Dread of a Prince in Lombardy more powerful than himself.

However, thro' the Assistance of the British Fleet, the Genoese are like to be even greater Sufferers than his Majesty. Several of their Ports in the Riviera, and among them Genoa itself, have been bombarded; Bastia, the Capital of Corsica, has been taken, and the whole Island is in a fair way of being reduced to his Obedience.

[To be continued.]

#### EDINBURGH, January 21.

We hear that several Officers of the Army were killed in the Action near Falkirk; among the rest, Sir Robert Monro, Colonel of a Regiment of Foot, whose Funerals the Rebels honoured with a triple Discharge of Platoons over his Grave: His Brother Mr. Duncan Monro, who join'd the King's Army from a Zeal for his Religion and Liberty, shar'd the same Fate. There fell likewise Colonel Whitney in Ligonier's Dragoons, and Lieutenant Colonel Biggar in Colonel Monro's Regiment. There are several other Officers still amissing, but we have not yet learn'd whether they were killed or taken Prisoners, nor have we yet been able to know particularly the Loss on either Side, only we are informed that a con-

siderable Number, both of Officers and private Men, were made Prisoners by the Rebels.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

Just Published, Price 6 d.

### The Scots Magazine for December.

CONTAINING,

I. **SPEECHES** in the Political Club by the Members who assume the Characters of the Lord Delaware, the Viscount of Londale, and the Earl of Sandwich, on the Bill for entangling and regulating the Turkey Trade.—II. The Proofs on which the Maxim, *That Faith is not to be kept with Hereticks*, is charged on the Papists.—III. An Extract of the *Occasional WRITER*, being an Answer to the young Chevalier's second Manifesto.—IV. The Rev. Mr. Gilbert's Address to the Clergy.—V. *Poetical Essays*, from G—'s Address verified; *Vox libertatis*, &c.—VI. A Defence of the Conduct of Gen. Cope at the Battle of Preston.—VII. A Character of Mr. Sullivan, now in the Service of the Pretender's Son.—VIII. *Domestic History*. A connected Narrative of the several Motions of the Rebel Army and the Duke and M. Wade; The different Accounts of the Skirmish at Clifton; The Surrender of Carlisle, with an Account of the Officers, Soldiers, and Artillery, taken there; The Preparations in France for invading Britain; The King's Message to Parliament, and Admiral Vernon's Letter thereupon; Proclamations for apprehending Jesuits and Popish Priests, and for watching the Coasts; Proceedings of the Earl of London, and of the Rebels in the North; Captures, Deaths, Preferments, New Books, &c.

N. B. In the Magazine for August, and the subsequent Months, there is a particular Account of the Rise and Progress of the present Commotions; and the same is to be continued with due Care.

That PATRICK DRUMMOND, at his Shop in the Lawn market, opposite to Libberton's Wund, Edinburgh, continues to sell all Sorts of Garden, Grass and Tree Seeds, Gardening Utensils, &c. but by the Stoppage of Shipping has only got home a few Things by Land for early Sowing. As his Employers last Year had Satisfaction given them, both as to the Goodness of his Seeds and Reasonableness of his Prices, such as please to employ him this Year, may depend on the like good Usage; and that there may be no Time lost, they will please forward their Commissions, that they may be answered so soon as the Ships arrive; and such Things as are ordered for early Sowing, shall be sent immediately. Any who want Catalogues, may demand them at said Shop.

N. B. He has just now a curious Variety of Flower Roots on Water Glasses, which will blow very early; likewise a Parcel of Reed Matts for making Melonries.

EDINBURGH: Printed for THOMAS RUDDIMAN and COMPANY, and sold at the Printing-house in the Parliament-close; where *Advertisements* and *Subscriptions* are taken in.